

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Annum, in Advance, \$5.00
Per Month, in Advance, .75
Per Year, in Advance, 6.00
Per Year, in Advance, 6.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PHARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19

AMERICA AND CUBA.

The attitude of the United States towards Cuba is governed in the main by the Teller resolution of April 18, 1898, which reads as follows:

"The United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

The Government is right, however, in insisting, before turning Cuba over to its people, that the islanders shall accept the Monroe doctrine and define their attitude towards the United States—this much in lieu of indemnity for the cost and burden of the war. It must not be forgotten, that the American freed Cuba and did so at enormous cost in money and an inconsiderable cost in life. On that account they do not ask too much when they declare that Cuba, before being left to the people, shall pledge itself to come into line with the United States against European encroachment. The Monroe doctrine may be open to very serious objections but while it lasts it should be uniformly enforced by all the parties interested.

That the United States Government is willing, after having Cuba in its hands, to give the great prize away for so slight a return, puts it in a noble of honor by itself in contemporary history. Probably no other power would be so particular. It is quite possible, however, that the United States will yet be compelled to interfere for the pacification of Cuba, in which event it would not be bound by the Teller resolution and might be able to anticipate the natural destiny of the Queen of the Antilles.

The Kansas City Journal remarks that the Supreme Court of Illinois has handed down a decision that should be instructive to those labor agitators who seek, through legislation, to force arbitration between employer and employee. The state of Illinois some time ago enacted a law designed to protect organized labor against the prejudices of employers, one of its provisions being a fine to be imposed upon the employer dismissing a workman for being a member of a labor organization. Under this law an employer was arrested for discharging a workman for joining a trades union and was fined. The Supreme Court of the state has declared the law void and contrary to the liberty clause of the Constitution. It is held, and with eminent justice—that the law has no right to interfere with the dismissal of an employee any more than it has to enforce the employment of persons of certain qualification. Nor has the employer any right by law to force any man to work for him. Hence the interpretation of the Supreme Court at once grants the right to resign or to strike on the part of the employee, and the right to dismiss for any cause whatsoever on the part of the employer. If this decision holds in the Supreme Court of the United States—and it doubtless will—it will put an end to the agitation in favor of arbitrary enforcement of the arbitration principle—a principle that is attractive and beneficial in itself, but obnoxious to a free people when it takes away the personal rights of both employer and employee. Compulsory arbitration now exists in Australia, but it will never be acceptable in this country. Voluntary arbitration is growing in popularity and may, in time, practically eliminate strikes and lockouts.

Of course the per capita cost of government in Hawaii is large but that is mainly because of the small population. Congress gave us a fully organized Territorial government and could not well do otherwise. As things are, the tax rate is probably lower than that of any other Territory in the Union and will remain so unless the grotesque reformers who want to "reduce expenses" by setting up two other systems of government here, making three in all, are permitted to carry out their predatory schemes.

The estimate which Circuit Judge Humphreys puts upon the crime of murderous assault, when the accused man happens to be his own friend and employee, is shown in his fixing the Gill bill bond at \$500. That he did this and then accepted his brother-in-law as surety shows how well he has learned the Arizona code of judicial propriety and how little he knows about any civilized code. No wonder he said "the Territory of Arizona" by mistake when he was setting his bench example of favoritism.

If the Queen has a valid claim on the Crown lands why does she not sue? Her desire to avoid courts shows that she has no legal argument to surmount the fact that the possessions of the Crown passed to the Hawaiian Republic and through that to the United States. Hence her preference for a slick little appropriation bill passed by a subservient Legislature. But that game will be beaten in the end.

Mark Twain doesn't like McKinley but H. is perfectly certain that McKinley likes Mark Twain. And so do all Americans. The genial humorist can no more talk himself out of the hearts of his country than he can McKinley.

Every litigant has an interest in seeing that the court before whom his case may be brought is able to control its own mental processes.

A CHANCE FOR GOOD MEN.

It is time for the solid and public-spirited people of this city to awake from their lethargy and consider the duty they owe to good government. The standards of public morality have been gradually but surely lowered since the arrival, drawn hither by prospect and future prosperity, of the "big game" hunters and carpet-baggers, who, under conditions always attract. These men have been very active, and would have run things with a high hand if Sewall had become Governor; and they are the ones who are loudest in their demands for municipal systems. They have brought with them an undignified and sensational judiciary, self-cocking yellow journalism, political machines, rings and extravagance and the prospect of scandalous maladministration. If they get the chance to apply it. In fact the old political features of the monarchy are coming in again with a rabble, played-out Mainland politicians, whose antecedents are generally bad, behind them.

The remedy for all this is the vigilance and united effort of men who have everything to lose and nothing to gain by bad government. Had there been the right kind of a public movement last summer the Circuit Courts would now be in better hands. But even virtue gets lazy in the tropics, and it is a great sight lazier everywhere than in this city and self-asserting humbug.

What Hawaii needs more than anything else politically is a Good Citizenship organization such as Bishop Potter has formed in New York; one that shall aim, not only to keep the city on a plane of reasonable morality, but to defeat all attempts to put scalawags in office. There is a nucleus for such a society but it is not broad enough in its aims nor assertive enough in its work. As things are, about the only active, year-in-and-year-out crusader against gamblers, lead-pipe clubs, bad administration, school book jobbery, political machines, degradation of courts, milk swindlers and tax-raising conspiracies and the like is the Advertiser, and occasionally, in spite of a fair run of success in its endeavors and a steadily increasing circulation, the old paper gets lonesome.

Agitators come and agitators go, but in the end most of them follow Moreno, Julien Hayne and the Ashfords.

The plea of the taxers is that if one government costs too much in Hawaii the Legislature ought to organize three.

The grip was never more prevalent than now in the Eastern States and never more fatal. It seems to have wholly superseded the plain old-fashioned cold.

Senator Sullivan of Mississippi slapped a woman's face in Washington. As he did not kick her these seems to be yet some hope for chivalry in its next fiscal year.

The plague is getting new footholds or resuming old ones throughout the world and it behooves the Health authorities of Hawaii to keep a sharp eye on Chinatown.

The task of disarming the whole Boer population, would, if performed, be a good thing for the wild game of the veldt and a bad thing for the cattle interests.

A plan to tax the people \$24 per capita for unadjudicated claims and to set up expensive local governments besides shows that the Legislature means to make hay while the sun shines. But it will be a short summer.

Queen Wilhelmina, who is beginning her married life, may be another Victoria in the length and beneficence of her reign. She is young and healthy, of serene temperament and she reigns over a population which takes things easily and does not encourage anarchists. Who knows but she may be on the throne sixty years from now?

Mysterious deaths and many of them at Daggett, Cal., are laid to pneumonia. Inasmuch as pneumonia in its earlier stages and in the appearance of its bacilli closely resembles the bubonic plague, the Daggett cases may bear looking up by the California State health authorities. The dispatches from there are couched in such mysterious phrase that they naturally cause suspicion.

That was a remarkable scene in a Kansas court when a Judge ordered Mrs. Nation and her following to stop an impromptu praise service, whereupon the Chief of Police overruled His Honor and told her to sing all she pleased and even started a refrain himself. It is pleasing to note that the Judge was indignant enough to leave the room though the way was accommodately open for him to drum on the desk and join in the chorus.

The war tax reduction bill which has passed the Senate, cuts down the revenue by \$44,821,537, the items mentioned in the telegram being as follows: Schedule A, stamp taxes on bonds, certificates, etc., \$11,290,000; schedule B, proprietary medicines, cosmetics, etc., \$2,700,000; tobacco, \$3,889,311; snuff, \$447,322; cigars, \$1,594,822; legacies, \$576,892; cigarettes, \$4,000,000. Despite this reduction Secretary Gage anticipates a surplus of \$26,000,000 at the end of the next fiscal year.

The Army has had no more remarkable experience along lines of promotion of officers than that presented in the case of Major General Wood. Three years ago Wood was an assistant surgeon in the Regular Army with the prospect of retiring some day with the rank of Major or Lieutenant Colonel. He had the good fortune, however, to know and be known by Theodore Roosevelt and when the latter organized the Rough Riders he got Dr. Wood detailed for the Colonely. Then he became administrator. The latter fact got him into the land battle of Santiago, and proved himself afterwards, as Governor of the city, a capable administrator. The latter fact brought him the chance of Governor-General of Cuba and now he is a Major General of Regulars, outranking the man who commanded the Army in which he fought in the battle summer of 1898.

COMMODORE WEAVER
IN HONOLULU

One more has the City of Honolulu been compelled to shelter within its port walls a notorious "Commodore." Nicholas J. Weaver, of yacht Norna, came here without invitation as a passenger on the Alameda, in which he took passage for San Francisco from the scene of his latest operations at Apia.

Once upon a time and partner of T. W. Allen, alias "Billy Hurt," whose criminal career in this city was cut short by the timely exposure in the columns of the Advertiser, the incidents of which are still fresh in the minds of Honolulu residents, it was only fitting that he should have been forced to leave Apia by the German Governor, who had received full information of his crooked ways and criminal operations.

It is not every man, accomplished crook though he may be, that can successfully evade the law time after time. The end of Weaver is not far distant. Of good presence, an accomplished liar, and a thorough man of the world, Weaver had found willing victims for his nefarious schemes, and his last coup if successful would have made him independent for life.

Weaver left San Francisco on the Alameda on January 24 and passed through this city on the 10th inst. en route to Pago Pago, from whence he went to Apia, presumably to complete the payments on certain lands on which he was supposed to hold options, but really to try to make some "put-chaits" in reality, in order to make good his representations to the English capitalists who were said to remain today his latest victims.

With him on the Alameda on her down trip was a woman who passed herself off as his sister, and who was represented as such by the "Commodore." This woman is now deserted by Weaver and left on board a lumber schooner in the vicinity of Pago Pago. Like the rest of the gullible women who have been ensnared by him, when caught in a tight place she has been left to shift for herself, with her money gone and without friends in a strange country.

As a part of his famous trip around the world in the yacht Norna, Weaver found himself in the vicinity of Apia and anchored his craft in the magnificent harbor for several weeks. While visiting the natives on shore it occurred to his ever-ready mind that here was a chance to lay the foundation for future deals, and losing no time he proceeded to put his newly-laid schemes into operation. A few dollars here, and a few valueless trinkets there, soon gained the good will of the trusting natives, and it required very little finesse on the part of Weaver to get their signatures, or more likely their "marks," to documents which they did not understand but which were virtually options on their lands.

Options of this kind were secured on 6,000 acres of fine agricultural land without the payment of a cent in cash as a partial payment and for the ridiculously low figure of 25 cents per acre as a final purchase price. But it is here that the native shrewdness of Weaver was exhibited. Many a man, when he found that he could do with the natives as he wished, would have overstepped the mark and made the options run for a term of years, or he might have made the natives, in their simplicity, sign away by absolute deed their holdings; but not so with Weaver—right well he knew that if he did this he would be unable to get the American Consul to pass upon the papers, so he contented himself by making out the options for one year only, and it was through the really worthless documents that he was enabled to fleece London capitalists out of a neat sum of money and securing the expenditure of thousands of dollars in machinery and sailing vessels.

Armed with the options, Weaver went from Australia to England in the steerage of one of the great liners and it was not long before he had all London agog over his colossal schemes. His plans were perfect, there was no chance to lose the capital invested, and the returns to be anticipated were enormous. In the language of Colonel Sellers—"There's millions in it." At least that is the representation made to the Londoners.

But English capital is always looking for new fields of investment, and with visions of several thousand acres of cacao fields under cultivation, extensive pine apple canneries, general merchandise stores, lumber yards and a line of sailing vessels from Apia direct to England, it was an easy matter for the loquacious Weaver to secure almost unlimited capital.

Four wealthy Englishmen were victimized and the money was placed in Weaver's hands. He was to proceed direct to Apia and complete the payments on the lands there, and the ship which was to bring him the machinery and stores, supplies. Thus far all looked smooth to the men who put up the money. But Weaver knew that he had yet to secure the land, for his options had expired. He trusted to his good star, and thought that it would be an easy matter for him to purchase a few hundred acres of valuable land when he arrived at Apia. But he reckoned without his host.

The German Governor had heard of the man and his propensities and was waiting for him. His fame had preceded him and when he attempted to purchase the much-wanted land he found that edict had gone forth from governmental headquarters that his money was not to be received under heavy penalty by the natives, and he was summarily ordered to leave the island. For once Weaver was checkmated. His money had no purchasing power and there was but one course open to him. This he adopted, for he yet had to keep up certain appearances to his London friends in order to secure the balance of the English investments.

Weaver is now headed for the German capital, where he will "interview the German Emperor personally," and the odds are that unless the Emperor has some kind friend to advise him, there will be German money interested in the scheme as well. He exhibited a crafty trickster to the Advertiser on a New York bank for \$200,000 worth of wire. Loth to talk of his plans, Weaver stated that he had experienced some difficulty in Apia with the German officials, but thought the matter would eventually be straightened out to his liking. "I am interested in the matter with four of the richest men in London," he said.

"And there is no stock for sale, nor will there be," he said. "I have a large stock of capital goods for sale. (Weaver failed to specify whether the stock was assessable or not), and we will have at least 15,000 acres under cultivation. When you consider that the largest cacao plantation in the world comprises only 800 acres, you will realize the magnitude of our project."

"When I purchased this land it was at a time when the country was just about to go under the German flag, and I took the precaution to have the papers authorized by the American, English and German Consuls. When I reached Apia, this time the German Governor, fearing that English enterprise and capital would interfere seriously with German interests, had already established, he tried to make me all the trouble in his power and refused to sanction my occupation of the land and declared the deeds invalid."

"Notwithstanding this interference, I succeeded in landing considerable of our stores and machinery, and have now nearly 600 acres of cacao land planted. We have also a large pineapple cannery in operation, and when I return in about two months we will begin shipping."

"My sister is living in Apia and will remain there until I get back, though I would have preferred to have her accompany me. In the newspaper I have caused all of the trouble for the German Governor had read the lies published concerning me, and expected to see an escaped convict. But I will fool them all yet, and you will live to see Nicholas Weaver at the top of the heap yet, and laughing even as I do now, at the attempts made to ruin me."

ANOTHER VERSION OF IT.

Bert Peterson of this City has had his own experience with the wily Weaver and an interesting one it was. Bert had a cruise to the Antipodes in the yacht Norna in 1899 in company with Weaver and the woman who was his companion at that time, one Hattie E. Wallace, Oakland, California. Bert proved to be a "good thing," and when he finally reached Honolulu, he had Weaver in his debt for several hundred dollars.

"I was with Weaver in December of 1898," said Peterson, "when we landed at Apia, and Weaver attempted to secure possession of the land. He did succeed in obtaining options on about 7,000 acres of valuable land from the natives without paying them any money, but these options only ran for one year and expired before Weaver attempted to do anything with them. At the time he organized his London syndicate he did not own one foot of land in or around Apia and the options had long since expired."

"In regard to the draft for 40,000 pounds sterling which Weaver is endeavoring to raise, he has not been able to get the paper it is written on as I have known Weaver to have drafts and checks in his possession before that were absolutely worthless but with which he made a good front. He owes me considerable money and I do not believe that I will ever be able to get it."

A CHECKERED CAREER.

In 1897 Nicholas J. Weaver, "Commodore Weaver" he styled himself, started out from New York City in the schooner yacht Norna for a cruise around the world. The cruise was planned upon novel lines, for the yacht was obtained through the Manning Agency and a company was organized to send her around the world. Out of the way and little known places were to be visited and syndicate letters were to be supplied to as many Sunday newspapers as could be induced to take them, and a monthly magazine of travel, called the "Norna Magazine," was to be published.

Six months after the yacht left New York City the company grew and disbanded, leaving Weaver's drafts and abandoned. Weaver kept on his way and for three years managed to keep not only himself afloat, but also his yacht and a good-sized crew. He had nothing left to draw on but his wife, but they proved ample. Packer and floating worthless drafts were the methods employed by this adventurer to raise the necessary cash. He completed his operations at New York News, where a local doctor was swindled out of \$5,000.

Weaver then went to Bermuda, from which place he soon returned with a young lady whom he introduced as his sister. The sister accompanied him on his subsequent trips, while his wife remained behind in New York, and finally died in absolute want in a room she had rented on Thirty-fifth street. At Punta Del Gada, Weaver succeeded in getting the United States consular agent to cash a draft which he never honored. Gibraltar was visited and a banker cashed a draft for \$500, which, like the others, proved worthless.

England was reached in time for the Queen's Jubilee and here the yacht was rented and repainted. He posed as a millionaire and stopped at the most exclusive hotels. Society entertained him and he entertained society. But fate overtook him at last and the Norna was seized for debt. He managed to free her from her creditors and sailed away from Portsmouth with a suddenness that characterized all of his movements. Yokohama was his next field, and many were the speculations as to whether he would remember the smooth American, Australia had a chance to make his acquaintance, and later Honolulu was visited. His experiences here when the libel suit was commenced against the Norna, and the exciting times the police had in keeping watch over Weaver and his yacht are still fresh in the memories of residents of this City.

Australia was again visited and somewhere in the waters of Auckland harbor the beautiful pleasure yacht may yet be held as a hostage for the return of various sums of money which the "Commodore" borrowed from confiding citizens of that town.

HIS POLICE RECORD.

Before he started on his trip around the world Weaver had achieved distinction among those who live by their wits. He first attracted public attention in New York in 1893, when he was arrested for swindling a Chicago firm out of a case of goods. He had a partner in this deal named Edward Harding, and the two posed as beginners in business. The case of goods was valued at \$1,400, and it was secured by means of a worthless check. Harding was sent to jail, but Weaver got off by turning State's evidence.

After springing some wildcat scheme in the West, Weaver returned to New York in the spring of 1896. He engaged a handsome suite of rooms and lived in luxurious style. He represented himself as the "commissioner" of a Boston newspaper which was going to print an international edition in five different languages. He engaged a large staff of writers and artists and appeared to be doing a rushing business.

But activities suddenly ceased and Weaver started southward. Then the Boston publication which he said he represented repudiated him. A number of papers accused him of having swindled them, and orders were given for Weaver's arrest should he return to New York. He did return, was promptly arrested, and held for forty-eight hours; but as no one appeared to prosecute him he was released. He has always managed to get out of his difficulties in some way. A most remarkable freebooter, his picture adorns the Boston Gallery in New York City and is No. 1,279.

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A JOYOUS DAY FOR
THE CHINESE RACE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Marston Campbell, Dr. Alvarez, Vice Consul for Spain; Guy Gere, T. F. Cummins, Clarence Crabbe, Pierre Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Brown, a Korean in queer headress, Albert Carey, M. D.; F. W. Damon, E. B. C. Lapman, William H. Mixer, Wray Taylor, Edward Dekum, Nikolaus Lakusta, J. F. Humburg, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, W. Austin Whiting, W. S. Robinson, Alexander F. Garvie, Mrs. J. K. Burkett, W. B. Scott, J. K. Burkett, Herbert G. Middleitch, the Misses Ross, Dr. Henry W. Howard, Von Hamm-Young Co., Hoffschlaeger & Co., Bishop & Co., J. G. Spencer, L. E. Pinkham, F. M. Brooks, A. L. C. Atkinson, A. F. Judd, Harry Mist, Dr. Dodd, Ernest Ross, J. Johnson, Frank E. Thompson, Henry Vierra, W. F. Schmidt, Rev. Weymouth, Prof. Henry Berger, J. K. Brown, Jas. L. Holt, R. Weedon, P. S. Dodge, Frank E. Nichols, James Ellis Tucker, S. K. Kane, John S. Walker, W. Porter Boyd, Hon. S. M. Damon, John Waterhouse, W. C. Parke, A. Lovekin, A. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. H. Z. Austin, Mrs. Melvin Vanmon, Rev. Kon-Jin-Dak, C. H. Dicke, C. L. Crabbe, Andrew Brown, Geo. Ashley, A. Fernandez, Jas. L. Sims, L. Schweitzer, C. R. Collins, Dr. C. L. Garvin, Jonathan Shaw, C. Wolters, Dr. Alvarez, Wm. Thompson, F. L. Waldron, Foo Sing Tong, Mu Chong, Lam Chong Chan, Ki Cheong Wong, Duck Yun, Chank Yut Sun, Foo Yung Chung, Chinese Hospital, Lam Jek Sing, Mu Sheong Sun, Gee Wo Tong, Teng Ye Wa, Wut It Ngow, Yee Sing Tie, Wo Fat Co., Yee Ling Tie, Wo Ho, Wo Wing Lo, T. S. Shung, C. Tai Lung, R. A. Heen, C. T. Akana, Wm. T. Kwai Tong, W. W. Ahana, Wong Shie King, J. Mook, M. K. Chan, Ching K. A. Kung, Dick, C. K. Ayer, Po Kam Gin, Mook Man Kam, L. M. Ping, Lee Yik Lin, Lin Shen Chow, Wong Tai Kai, Lum Lee Sing, Lee Mui Fong, Law King Wun, Wing Wo Chan Co., Lum Hoo Chin, Woon, Him Sing Tong, Lam Shuk Lin, Chang Ng King, Him Wo Co., Leong Kam Fal, Kung Ng Cheong, Choy Wan, Sheu Lun.

Notice to Shipmasters.

H. & Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS,
Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N., in Charge.

The Norwegian steamer Europa, which sailed January 25 from Sparrows Point with steel rails for Manzanilla, Cuba, will take in tow a barge at Hampton Roads for Guanantamo. The barge was built at Wilmington, Del., for W. D. Munson of New York. It is one of several recently sent to ports in Cuba from Delaware river shipyards.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 21	COPTIC	FEB. 19
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 1	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
COPTIC	MARCH 1	PEKING	MARCH 1
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1	ALBANY	MARCH 1
PEKING	MARCH 1	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 1
GABLIC	MARCH 1	CHINA	APRIL 1
HONG KONG MARU	APRIL 1	DORIC	APRIL 1
CHINA	APRIL 1	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 1
DORIC	APRIL 1	RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 1
NIPPON MARU	MAY 1	COPTIC	MAY 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 1	AMERICA MARU	MAY 1
COPTIC	MAY 1	PEKING	MAY 1
		GABLIC	MAY 1

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CHLORODYNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE;
that the whole story of the defendant,
Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he re-
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Feb. 15, 1894.

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Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent
annually;
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent
annually;
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent
annually.

WILCOX'S REPLY.

Delegate Answers Charge of Treason.

ADMITS WRITING FILIPINO LETTERS

He Says That He Did Not Understand Our American Institutions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The charges against Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii were taken up today by House Committee on Elections No. 1. Wilcox was present, accompanied by Representative Robinson of Indiana, who appeared as his friend and counsel. Robinson stated at the outset that as Wilcox was unfamiliar with the procedure in election contests, he had consented to appear in behalf of the Delegate.

At the afternoon session Representative Robinson presented the following specific answer of Wilcox to the charges contained in the letters submitted:

"That he (Wilcox) is a native Hawaiian; that he shared with the native people in their loyalty to the former Queen Liliuokalani during her reign and was not in sympathy with the reigning power immediately succeeding her reign.

"That after the annexation of Hawaii he did not understand fully the institutions or the feelings of the United States, but all doubts were dispelled when the Congress gave to the people of Hawaii a splendid system of organic laws.

"That, in common with the people, he at all times, with genuine patriotism, supported the United States and its institutions and is now and has been a loyal supporter of the Constitution, laws and Government of the United States.

"He admits that on January 31, 1899, and on March 8, 1899, he wrote the letters appearing in the petition; that said letters were of a personal and confidential nature, and sent to one whom he supposed was a friend and whom he thought would not betray his confidence. He further says that said letters were written by him under an entire misconception of the real attitude of the Government of the United States toward the people of Hawaii, and in these respects he is entirely correct.

"That under the laws of the United States at a fair and free election he was elected as a Delegate from Hawaii and his reason exists or has existed disqualifying him."

The additional letters written by Wilcox were submitted and he made the same answer to them. These letters were written in 1899 and criticized the American course in the Philippines.

Gear, the prosecutor, then contended that the election of Wilcox was irregular and void, as the requirements of the United States laws were not complied with. On being cross-questioned in Hawaii favoring the election as Delegate of Parker, the opponent of Wilcox, and in these speeches he had not questioned the right of Hawaii to have a Delegate. Gear stated that in Wilcox's campaign speeches he had said he would restore Queen Liliuokalani. When the witness said Wilcox had "eternally damned the Americans," the Delegate muttered "lie," but was restrained by his counsel.

After Gear had presented his evidence he made an extended argument assigning the Delegate.

During the argument Mann interjected the statement that certain letters written by eminent men came quite as near treason as those of Wilcox referring to the Philippines.

Robinson made a brief closing argument on behalf of Wilcox, severely criticizing those who had betrayed the confidence of private letters and had made them the basis of these charges. A brief on the law points will be submitted next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The House Committee on Elections No. 1 has decided to take cognizance of the petitions and charges filed against Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii. George D. Gear of Hawaii, who makes the charges, was questioned on law points. The members were agreed that the matter should be cleared up by an inquiry, and it was arranged to take Gear's testimony and that of Wilcox.

When the hearing began at 2 o'clock, George D. Gear, who has resided in Hawaii for the last two years, was present. Chairman Taylor of Ohio asked Wilcox if he had read the charges. The Delegate replied in the affirmative. Taylor said the portions relating to Wilcox's marriage would be passed over, and then asked the direct question whether the Delegate had written the letters specified in the charges.

"I will answer in a proper way," spoke up the Hawaiian, in broken accents, "but I will do it to the committee and not before these soreheads coming here."

The chairman explained that the hearings would be public and all of Wilcox's rights would be respected. Mann of Illinois, a member of the committee, stated that time should be given for such formal answer as Wilcox might wish to make. Mr. Wilcox said he would prepare his answer by tomorrow, as the committee adjourned till 10 a. m. tomorrow.

The Twilight Sailed.
The schooner Twilight, which came into this port from Washington Island in December in distress, and unable to continue on her journey to San Francisco, whither she was bound, was sold at auction yesterday morning. She

was knocked down to Charles Leonard for \$250.

Leonard will repair her and probably put her into the inter-island trade. Not long after the Twilight came here from Washington Island, after she had been ordered repaired by a board of survey and after the required repairs had been made, the little schooner made the attempt to finish her trip to San Francisco. She put to sea but was compelled to get back to port on account of her leaky condition. She has since remained in the harbor.

It will cost a considerable sum to put the schooner in a condition of usefulness. She is the possessor of a brand new suit of sails, however, having been supplied with new canvas before she made the attempt to resume her journey to the Coast. The Twilight is at present lying in the stream near the lighthouse.

LENT BEGINS TOMORROW

St. Andrew's Cathedral To Have Special Services During Season.

Tomorrow being the first day of Lent, commonly called Ash Wednesday, there will be at St. Andrew's Cathedral a celebration of the Holy Communion at 6:30 a. m. Matins, Litany and Communion service at 11 a. m. and evening at 7 p. m. During Lent Matins will be said daily (except on Sundays and Wednesdays) at 5 p. m. On Thursdays there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at 6:30 a. m. and Wednesdays evening at 7 p. m. Litany on Wednesday and Friday at 12 noon.

On Sunday evenings the Bishop will preach on the following subjects: First Sunday, February 24, "The Repentance of Saul"; second Sunday, March 3, "The Repentance of David"; third Sunday, March 10, "The Repentance of Ahab"; fourth Sunday, March 17, "The Repentance of Judas"; fifth Sunday, March 24, "The Repentance of St. Peter."

IS READY NOW.

Tonight the Mardi Gras Palace will be filled with gay carnival revellers, masked and attired in costumes that ingenuity and skill can invent to please and captivate the eye and bring a smile of pleasure upon the lips of Prince and Princess Carnival. Honolulu society is enthusiastic over the brilliant affair which has been in the hands of some of its most charming matrons and debutantes for several weeks and it promises to be one of the most brilliant fetes ever given in the Hawaiian capital.

The sale of tickets, which has been in the hands of Mrs. Alexander G. Hawes and a corps of the ablest and most persuasive of society ladies, has been a large one and it is anticipated that nearly a thousand of the pasteboards at \$2.50 each will have been sold. By 6 o'clock last evening every one of the thirty boxes had been sold and these will be filled with the fashionables of the City and it is whispered that although those who are to occupy the boxes will not all be masked, their gowns will be exquisite creations. The palace is decorated by means of the scintillating hues of the Mardi Gras colors—red, white, yellow and green. Colored draperies, yellow, hidden from view the bare walls of the erstwhile palace and myriads of potted ferns and plants will decorate corners and appropriate places, and the view of the hall yesterday was sufficient to indicate that tonight the maskers will revel in a palace of beautiful colors and dazzling lights. All day yesterday a squad of soldiers from Camp McKinley, headed by Lieut. Ketcham, consisting of Messrs. Budnick, Gregg, Boyle, Cook, Forman, McCauley, Edwards, McCullough, Patterson and Kaczmarek, assisted the ladies in transforming the old armory into a fit place for the revels of Prince and Princess Carnival and their guests. The ladies in transforming the old armory into a fit place for the revels of Prince and Princess Carnival and their guests. The ladies in transforming the old armory into a fit place for the revels of Prince and Princess Carnival and their guests.

The doors of the ball room will be open for the reception of guests at 8 o'clock, the maskers being given the exclusive use of the Miller street entrance. The guests, who are to wear masks, are to have charge of the floor from 8 until 10 o'clock, at which time they will hand the wands of authority over to the floor committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Dr. M. E. Grossman, floor manager; Frank Armstrong, S. A. Walker, George Fuller, William W. Harris and Fred Angus. After 9 o'clock the ushers will be under the direction of the master of ceremonies. At 9 o'clock the master of ceremonies will give the signal for the grand march, which will be in the nature of a review before those who sit on the throne. At midnight the signal for unmasking will be given by the master of ceremonies. Just previous to that ceremony the judges will award the prizes. The awarding committee, consisting of Mrs. A. H. Leenberg, Mrs. J. A. Gilman, Dr. Howard Hitchcock, J. Tucker, J. R. Galt and S. M. Damon, will be given positions on the stage behind and on either side of the throne. At 1 o'clock a. m. the bill posters of the Carnival will be disposed of at public auction, and it is therefore essential that the gentlemen have a pocket full of dollars for this purpose as well as other useful purposes.

A large tent will be erected at the main entrance to the palace, giving needed room for spectators to lay their wraps. It is understood that spectators who are unmasked will not be permitted the freedom of the floor until after the unmasking.

THE WILLARD STATUE.
A marble statue of Frances E. Willard is soon to be placed in Statuary hall in the capitol. It will be the only statue of a woman ever allowed in the historic chamber. It is donated by the state of Illinois, each commonwealth of the Union being allowed to honor two persons in this manner. The statue will be given one of the most prominent positions possible. The unveiling will be attended by elaborate ceremony, in which members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union representing every section will be present. No one will see the work until the drapery is officially drawn aside.

Engagement Announced.
Miss Mary Kinney of Kamehameha Girls' school is to be married to Fred May of Kittery, Maine. The engagement was announced at a party given by Mrs. Henry Waterhouse to fifty friends at her home in Nuuanu valley.

TO CHECK HAZING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The report of the special Congressional committee which investigated the hazing of Cadets Boos and the general subject of hazing at West Point was submitted to the House of Representatives by the chairman, Representative Dick, together with a bill making stringent regulations against hazing, fighting and all brutal practices.

The report is an exhaustive review of the practice of hazing in all its forms and while moderate in tone is nevertheless a stinging arraignment of the many alleged brutal practices enumerated. It specifies more than one hundred distinct methods of annoying and harassing fourth-classmen and describes them in detail. One of the "funny formations" described is that practiced on Philip Sheridan, Jr., who was compelled to ride a broomstick, "in mockery of his illustrious father's achievement at Winchester." The report states that a system of fighting has grown up which is shocking in its character. The fights are described and the committee states that the West Point code is more vicious than the Queensberry code.

The committee held that fighting is the worst form of hazing. The report says that such fighting as that at West Point is a felony according to the statutes in many of the states and the time has come when Congress must decide whether fights, which are high crimes elsewhere, shall continue at West Point.

The committee finds that Cadets MacArthur, Breth and Burton were hanged into convulsions, other were hanged, until they fainted, while others were hanged until they were sick.

The hazing of Cadets Boos and Breth are elaborately treated but the committee does not attribute their deaths directly to hazing. The report adds:

"But while we cannot fix upon hazing the responsibility for these two deaths, the possibility that it hastened them and the blot it throws on the otherwise fair and glorious fame of the academy, its conflict with proper training and discipline and unfitness in this new century, urges the adoption of reasonable, yet, we believe, effective measures for its eradication and the promotion of discipline at the academy."

The bill submitted contains eleven sections against hazing and provides means for its detection and punishment. Dismissal is provided for taking part in a fight or a challenge, directly or indirectly, or for any form of annoyance, harassing or bracing of cadets. Cadets dismissed are made ineligible to appointment to the army, navy or marine corps. Provision is made for courts of inquiry, courts-martial, closer association between officers and cadets and other means for effectually stopping the practice of hazing.

WILHELMINA WEDS.

Holland's Queen Married to Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 7.—Wilhelmina, the first married Queen of Holland, today married Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who becomes Prince Heinrich of the Netherlands by a proclamation in the Court Gazette today. The marriage was a series of brilliant, colorful pictures. But the severe simplicity of the Dutch form of marriage, which was followed by the letter in the civil contract before the Minister of Justice, Dr. P. W. A. Cort Van Der Linden, and in the old-fashioned religious service in Groote Kerk, gave it a democratic spirit.

The wedding was a huge family affair. All Holland, too, came to The Hague to participate. Those who stayed at their homes in the cities and villages of the kingdom celebrated with parades, decorations and banquets.

Worth All It Cost.

It has cost \$3,447,535 to annex the Hawaiian Islands. Who can safely allege that they are worth even that to us?—Lowell Courier.

We can. When we annexed the Islands, Prince David was thrown in as part of the bargain. Without Prince David there would have been no free silver plank in the Democratic platform; with no f. s. p. in the D. p. Bryan might have won; with Bryan President, we'd have had a bank that would have cost the country ten times the sum it cost to annex the Hawaiian Islands. Therefore, we claim annexation was worth all it cost!—Boston Evening Record.

Transport Wrecked Near Havana

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—The United States transport McPherson ran ashore half her length on a reef eight miles west of Matanzas in a fog yesterday morning while on her way from New York to Matanzas. All the passengers were transferred in the ship's boat and the freight is being unloaded.

A heavy easterly wind swung the McPherson broadside to the shore this afternoon. She pounded a large hole amidships; her furnaces are under water, the engines have shifted and the shaft has sprung. There is no hope of saving her, as she will sink if pulled off. She is rolling in the heavy seas and is pouring water, and will go to pieces if the wind increases.

Mystic Shrine.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 8.—The Mystic Shrine who are to go from this city to Honolulu, under the leadership of Imperial Potentate Lou B. Winsor of Reed City, will leave here February 25 in a special train made specially equipped. There will be 166 members in the party and the itinerary will be as follows: Chicago, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Dallas, Phoenix, Los Angeles, San Francisco, returning the trip from San Francisco will be through the following cities: Portland, Tacoma, Spokane, Helena, Fargo, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago and Grand Rapids.

Advertiser's Special Edition.

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser of Honolulu brought out a fifty-two page edition at the opening of the year which will convince readers that

the inhabitants of the Territory of Hawaii are forging ahead at a rapid pace. The edition is printed on book paper and contains many fine half-tones. Hawaii's sugar industry is treated at length, and an article of particular interest to California discusses the colony of Wahisawa, started in 1893 by citizens from this State, who have undertaken to raise vegetables and, in time, oranges for the Honolulu and San Francisco markets. —Los Angeles Times.

Transport McPherson May Be Saved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Quartermaster General Ludington today said that his latest information in regard to the transport McPherson, wrecked off Matanzas, is that the sea has subsided and there is a fair prospect of saving the ship.

Society Wedding.

Henry Greenleaf Foster of the firm of W. C. Peacock & Company and Miss Margaret Edith Ferguson were married Saturday evening by the Rev. Hampton Lee of St. Andrew's cathedral at the residence of Mr. H. G. Foster on Fort street.

The house was prettily decorated throughout with flowers and appropriate music furnished by Wray Taylor, who presided at the organ.

IS LAID TO REST.

THE body of O. Bergstrom, the late wharf superintendent of the Oahu Railway and Land Company, who died Thursday morning of pneumonia, after an illness of a few hours, was laid away in its last resting place yesterday afternoon with profusions of floral offerings and the solemn ritual of the Masonic order. There was every evidence, that the deceased was highly esteemed during his life time, for among those who gathered within the temple of the Masons were his brother craftsmen wearing the regalia of their order, large numbers of employees of the railroad, white, native and Asiatic, and the officers of the First regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, together with F. company and a corps of drummers with muffled drums.

The body rested in a handsome casket with silver handles. It was brought into the Masonic hall and placed before the altar of the Worshipful Master. The services were conducted under the auspices of Lodge 16 Progress by L. de L. Ward, Worshipful Master, who was assisted by Past-Masters J. Little and J. Flower. Mystic Lodge, K. of P., was in attendance. After the reading of the service the casket was borne to the hearse by the pallbearers, Captain Murray and Lieutenant Whant, N. G. H.; Louis Petrie and C. Musgrave, O. R. & L. Co.; E. J. Gallagher and G. P. Dennison, Mystic Lodge, K. of P.; E. Johnson and J. Watson, Masons. The funeral procession was headed by F. company, N. G. H., under Captain Johnson and the drum corps, followed by Lodge 16 Progress. Then came the hearse and the pallbearers on foot, followed by the chief mourners, and a large delegation of the railroad employees on foot. Adjutant General Spier, in full dress uniform, represented Governor Dole, the commander-in-chief of the military forces. Colonel Jones, Lieutenant Colonel McCarthy, Majors Zeigler and Camara and the line and staff officers represented the military, of which the deceased was a prominent member. The interment took place in the Masonic plot, Nuuanu cemetery. A volley was fired over the grave by a squad of soldiers.

The widow, who was at Honolulu at the time of her husband's death, was not present during the last sad rites over the body of the deceased. It was expected that she would arrive in Honolulu yesterday on the Ke Au Hou, but that vessel did not come, and it was deemed best that the funeral should take place without further delay. It was generally regretted that the widow should be denied a last look at her husband's face.

COLLEGE ENTERTAINMENT.

Pupils and Faculty Enjoy Music Rendered by Solace Glee Club.

The faculty and pupils of St. Louis College were splendidly entertained Saturday evening by the Rev. J. F. Reaney, chaplain in the United States navy, and a glee club which he has organized on board the transport Solace. The entertainment lasted for nearly two hours and the music, both vocal and instrumental, was appreciated by the audience.

Gunner Mitchell, the "Hero of Peking," was present as one of the members of the chorus and told in a graphic way how he saved the isle within the compound when it appeared as though all would fall victims to the murderous Boxers.

After the concert refreshments were served and the soldiers presented a farce entitled, "Private Theatricals."

MAKING FOR PEACE.

Important Development of the South African War.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the World from London says: An important development in the direction of peace in South Africa is believed to be impending. General Sir Evelyn Wood, who brought about an arrangement with the Boers after Majuba (the final battle of the Boer war of 1880-81, ending in British defeat) is going out in a special capacity, probably as a commissioner, which will enable him to treat with the Boer generals.

His appointment will be a virtual superseding of Lord Kitchener, who is expected to be relieved and become commander-in-chief in India.

The scheme, which it is believed in the best informed circles, is that for the ending of the war undoubtedly is due to the influence of the King, who was actuated by the advice of the Kaiser.

The most complete collection of Hawaiian curios of all sorts now on view at the Grand Clear and Curiosity Shop, 118 Hotel street.



A PLAIN TALK.

(From Monday's Daily.)

PUBLIC sentiment in Honolulu on the liquor question could be measured by the enthusiasm manifested last night by those who crowded the auditorium, galleries and hallways of Central Union Church after listening to the stirring address of Dr. E. B. Chapman upon the evils brought upon a community by the saloons, then the City and the Islands can hope to see the doors of every saloon in the Territory closed.

Dr. Chapman spoke plainly. He minced none of his words. The noted lecturer denied that the liquor men have any rights except those conferred upon them by the people, and he quoted the Supreme Court of the United States in defense of his statement. He said that the liquor traffic is one of the most important evils rising in Honolulu and that it was "a mile high and a mile wide, and it is only half a mile away." When he had concluded in words of burning conviction that Hawaii would some day be a prohibition Territory, there was a buzz of conversation, then a ripple of applause ran around the auditorium, which soon broke into a storm of plaudits such as Central Union has rarely heard upon Sabbath evenings.

Dr. Chapman, who was introduced by Rev. E. C. Gory, said:

"You are part of the common country and we are fellow-citizens under one flag, and I shall speak to you with the utmost frankness. There are three important elements in this I shall bring before you at the beginning of this series of talks. The first: That the Supreme Court of the United States in an unanimous decision has declared that no person has the right to engage in the liquor traffic anywhere that the American flag floats, excepting such right as may be conferred upon them by the people where they engage in the business. It segregates the liquor traffic from every other business. He does have the right to engage in legitimate business. It is your inalienable right as an American citizen and you can open your shop in any place that the American flag floats over.

"That is not true of the liquor traffic. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that no person under the Constitution has any such right except it is conferred upon him by the people. In the second place, the Congress of the United States, which can make all lawful rules respecting the Territory of Hawaii, has seen fit to submit the whole matter of legislation upon this liquor question to the people of the Territory. It is here, if there is any liquor traffic, it is here not because any one has the inalienable right to engage in it, because they have not; not because Congress has forced upon the people that traffic, but it is here because it is because the people of Hawaii have conferred the right. Liquor men are here talking of their rights. They have no rights."

"Why should the saloon exist here? Because of men's mistaken views about it. It is the 'Business Men's Bad Blunder,' I tell you. It is a bad blunder for the business men to think that the saloon is an aid to the State and the revenues. To think that because a saloon is licensed as high as \$500 a year it is a source of revenue to the Government and support to the schools and means for the improvement of the streets is a mistaken idea.

"The saloon depreciates real estate. Let a saloon go up next to you, and see if it doesn't. It hinders development of commercial interests. Honest men pay the debts of rogues. Business men in putting a price on goods put it high enough to cover bad debts which rogues do not pay, and the honest men have to pay that price. When saloons take in the flood of money savings banks do not prosper. Close the saloons and the savings banks will be filled."

MASQUERADE AT EWA.

Plantation the Scene of Much Merry Making and Fun.

The dancing pavilion at Ewa plantation was the scene of much merry-making Saturday evening, the event being a masquerade ball. All the disguises were good, and the representations of ancient and modern costumes milkmaid, shepherds, fairy, Japanese, Chinaman, American sailor and soldier, Roman soldier, clown, king and the indescribable "What ails" were all there. Dr. Davis temporarily descended from his dignity and became a negro waiter, so thoroughly disguised that no one recognized him. The dignified manager, Mr. Renton, became still more dignified in the garbments of an unspeakable Turk. Mr. O'Dowd impersonated an orient and successfully concealed his identity until the time for unmasking came, when every one was surprised. Mrs. Douglas was clothed in a dress made from Ewa sugar cane, and Mr. Douglas, dressed as a Scotch Highlander, gave an exhibition of very clever dancing. Ewer and Mr. Anderson executed the "Highland schottish" in an excellent manner.

The dancing was continued until 13 o'clock, accompanied by excellent music furnished by the Honolulu Orchestra Club. The music from Tahiti and Honolulu participated in the full enjoyment of the evening and when the hour for retiring came, almost all remained to see the masquerade ball. The dancing was continued until 13 o'clock, accompanied by excellent music furnished by the Honolulu Orchestra Club. The music from Tahiti and Honolulu participated in the full enjoyment of the evening and when the hour for retiring came, almost all remained to see the masquerade ball.

Artist Coming Here.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The more famous artist is planned to leave San Francisco for Honolulu, but at any rate for many weeks. He expects to start in March or April. There he will make an extended stay and from there journey to Japan. After a few weeks there he will go to Manila and then on to India for an extended period. It will be a long time before he reaches Honolulu, where he will stay for a period and then come to New York. He is now doing portraits of some well known people and during February there will be an exhibition of his work in the Kennedy-Rabjohn gallery.

The Government council yesterday granted a liquor license to the Moana Hotel at Waikiki.

THE DEMON OF CYNICISM.

"At this" wrote the author, who most strong man broke down and went for the first time in his young life. I realize now that cynicism is a man's curse."

Here the Demon of Cynicism, which as everybody who has read it, would be written. "The name of cynicism is a man's curse."

Now, he realized he had done wrong, yet left the thing unchanged, with the poverty of genius.

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NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

There is a small pox epidemic at Glasgow.

Accusations, the Venetian ruler chief, is a prisoner.

A Philippine leader, has been deported to Manila.

German troops may escort the Emperor of China to Peking.

The French and Japanese reciprocity treaties will not be ratified.

The long-suffering controversy has been resumed in the Senate.

The fighting between the Mexicans and the army continues.

Mrs. Nathan threatens to try her husband on Chicago saloons.

Henry Miller, the actor, has scored a success in "Madame Butterfly."

Boats have cut the Panama Bay railway in Portuguese territory.

The United States government expects to ratify the Monroe doctrine.

When in Chicago, Mrs. Bernhardt took out a \$100,000 policy on her life.

The wife of the actor, Melbourne MacDowell, has obtained a divorce.

The bill giving travel privileges to volunteers has been passed by the Senate.

A new epidemic of pneumonia is causing many deaths at Baguette, Cal.

Mexican soldiers were ambushed by Yaguis in Huera and many killed.

The French War Minister attends the conquest of French troops in China.

Bryan says the new currency law gives financiers control of the public debt.

A national monument to the late Queen Victoria will be erected at Calcutta.

The Salvation Army at Chicago may appear on the stage in a "Rescue" play.

The entire Italian Cabinet has resigned.

The aged Queen of Sweden is seriously ill.

Mrs. Martinelli may be made a cardinal.

Subonic plague has appeared at Cape Town.

The Klondike railway is now a certainty.

Northern California had snow on February 8.

Ogda Nezhaisole, the actress, is criticized.

Japan will increase the sugar taxes in Formosa.

The Camp-Vickers-Maxim deal is said to be off.

The canteen has been abolished at Army posts.

There is bubonic plague on the island of Heunin.

The German fleet on the Yang-tze has been increased.

It is rumored that Aguilardo has been seen at Inaug.

It is denied that Evelyn Wood will succeed Kitchener.

Yankee tars and Venezuelans had a brawl at La Guayra.

The Dowager Casarini will visit her sister, Queen Alexandra.

Venezuela has suppressed a revolt on the island of Margarita.

King Edward's coronation may not occur till next February.

The first session of the Porto Rico Legislature ended February 1.

Anti-Jesuit demonstrations in Madrid Spain, excited the populace.

An anarchist plot against the Duke of Abruzzi has been discovered.

The Duke of Connaught may command the British forces in India.

Russia wants Northern Chinese railroads as part of her indemnity.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York have returned to London.

Susan B. Anthony is seriously ill.

Nat Goodwin, the actor, will essay "Shakespeare."

The Denver water bonds have been declared illegal.

Addison Cammack, the Wall street bear, is dead.

A military guard has been organized for the Hand mines.

An iron works plant has been opened at Jackson City.

The Earl of Kimberley is ill of congestion of the lungs.

Two thousand burghers have crossed into Cape Colony.

There has been a fresh outbreak of plague in Formosa.

Carroll D. Wright will be the new Commissioner of Labor.

The W. C. T. U. now opposes the use of alcohol in medicine.

The war revenue bill has been passed by both Houses.

Plague cases are reported from Stockholm and Hull, England.

Early in February the region of the Great Lakes had a blizzard.

Two battalions of the Tenth Infantry have been ordered to Manila.

Yonkers is to have a 10-story hotel on property owned by J. J. Astor.

Senator Hill says he is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

Peace has been almost secured in the Philippine island of Marinduque.

General Masloff, of Russia, escaped an assassin's bullet at St. Petersburg.

On February 3 mailboxes were reported to be spreading in Montana.

King Edward, soon after the opening of Parliament, will visit the Kaiser.

The Bernhardt-Cornwall performance made \$55,000 in Chicago in sixteen performances.

A Cardiff, Wales, workman was attacked with bubonic plague on February 1.

Engineer Menocel selects Subj. Bay, Luzon, as a site for an American Naval station.

Ethel Barrymore, the actress, is pleasing the New York critics in "Captain Jinks."

The joint headquarters of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific will be at Omaha.

The transport MacPherson has been wrecked near Havana.

Yukon claims are to be thrown open. No more reservations will be made by the Crown.

Blanche Bates, the actress, has had remarkable success in New York as the star in "Under Two Flags."

Count Simolani, who invented smokeless powder, has been sent to a Washington workhouse as a common drunk.

Panama was kept from capture by an American soldier named Roose, who held the principal entrance to the city with a Krupp gun.

On February 8, Mrs. Nation and several female companions smashed the interior fittings of the "Senate" saloon at Topeka.

In a fight with the "bouncer" her forehead was hurt, but after firing a pistol in the air the "bouncer" ran.

City Attorney Gregg of Topeka dismissed the charge against Mrs. Nation for smashing the Senate saloon, the city having no ordinance against the destruction of personal property.

When this action was taken in court Mrs. Nation began to sing the doxology, assisted by her retainers in the audience.

The judge ordered the singing stopped, but the Chief of Police overruled him and led the refrain, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

An explosion in the San Andreas mine, situated in a remote locality of the Sierra Madre, in the west part of the State of Durango, caused the death of eighty-seven men, women and children.

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INDICTS Down Again GILL.

His Bail Is Fixed At Sum of \$500.

EDWIN S. GILL, editor of the Republican, who shot Mortimer I. Stevens, was arraigned yesterday morning in the Circuit Court upon an indictment brought before the Circuit Judge by the Grand Jury. The case excited much interest in legal circles and a large audience of attorneys were present. F. W. Hankey, appearing as counsel for the defendant, asked that Gill's plea be reserved until this morning, as he had several facts in hand which he wished to investigate. Deputy Attorney General Cathcart acquiescing, the court ordered a continuance until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Lorrin Andrews, who assists in the prosecution of the case, asked that the judge fix the bond. Mr. Hankey agreed with the prosecution in allowing the bond to be fixed by the court. Bail was therefore fixed at \$500. Mr. Hankey stated that the proposed surety on Gill's bond was not in court, and the judge ordered the defendant to remain in the court room until his surety could be summoned. A messenger was sent for J. A. Magoon, who appeared shortly afterward. The indicted editor brought his surety before the Circuit Judge, who thereupon dictated the form of a bond which was ordered spread on the court records.

During the morning proceedings the judge made a ridiculous mistake. The dignity of the court was upset by none other than the judge himself. Having in mind the reminiscences of Arizona which in many ways were brought back to him by the presence of Mr. Gill, whom His Honor had known in the Territory of Arizona, he naturally fell into error when dictating a formal and solemn court order in fixing a bond similar in form to that of Gill's. Instead of dictating the "Territory of Arizona" in the proper place, the judge caused a snicker and a smothered laugh by saying: "We do each of us solemnly bind ourselves unto the Circuit Court of the First Circuit of the Territory of Arizona."

His Honor was about to proceed when sounds of laughter smote his ear from every part of the room. He stopped suddenly, smiled in a sickly manner and corrected himself by the proper wording, which he ordered the clerk to see was corrected both on the minutes and in the stenographer's notes. Both Gill and Magoon swore to make themselves liable for \$500.

DUTCH ALL FOR KRUEGER

Old Oom Paul Is a Hot Favorite In Holland.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—In a dispatch from The Hague the London correspondent of the Tribune says:

While Mr. Krueger has gone to Utrecht for treatment by an eminent specialist for his eyes, his general health is not good, and he is showing increasing signs of feebleness. His heart action, as physicians attending him have admitted, is weak and gives warning that he cannot live long. His popularity in Holland cannot be doubted. He is ranked with the famous heroes of Dutch history. Large blocks of Transvaal railway stock are held by investors here, but these interests do not account for the pro-Boer feeling. It is genuine race enthusiasm for what is considered a righteous cause. The Dutch, for the first time in their recent history, have taken a strong partisan interest in a foreign war which does not directly concern them.

The feeling against England is intense, although great pains have been taken to avoid giving offense and to respect neutral obligations. There has been a marked subsidence of the anti-German prejudice in consequence of this anti-English feeling and the Prince Consort, if he identifies himself with Dutch interests, may become in time as popular as Prince Albert was in England.

Measure Aimed at Foreign Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Representative Jones of Washington has introduced in the House a bill providing that after January 1, 1903, no foreign vessel should enter any port of the United States carrying products other than the products of the country whose flag she flies.

Colonel Cornwall, one of the passengers on the steamer Maui on her last trip, was not on the vessel when the boat slid off the reef last Friday night, as an afternoon paper stated. Colonel Cornwall was in one of the ship's boats and about to be taken ashore when the vessel was worked off the coral bar.

The family of Lu Sen, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was executed by the Empress Dowager, share Bishop Favier, who is now in France with his family, have been offered a large sum of money for the property in the hands of the American Legation, and is about to be shipped away.

In prices in the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke, President
F. C. Jones, Vice-President
C. H. Cooke, Cashier
F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier

Directors: Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, R. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking, as entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,

Alliance Assurance Company of London,

Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company.

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

TESTIMONIALS

Are all right—if they are of the right kind—not from a person 3,000 miles away in some small town.

Mr. H. Z. Austin of the Honolulu Tobacco Co. says that last year while in the States he used four bottles of Newbro's Herpicide for baldness, on the recommendation of a friend who was cured by the same remedy. Now he has a beautiful crop of new hair growing. He recommends it.

We have plenty of the right kind for

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We have plenty of the right kind for

TERRITORY FUNDS.

Printed Report of Treasurer Ready.

MANY OLD DEBTS ARE LIQUIDATED

An Interesting Budget of Figures—Board of Health Heavy Item of Expense.

THE printed report of the Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii has been completed by the Hawaiian Gazette Company, and within the covers may be found a complete financial statement for the twelve months' period ending December 31, 1900.

The current account balance sheet for the year shows a total cash on hand on the first of the year 1900 of \$1,531,784.29 and total receipts amounting to \$2,772,571.87, making a total of cash receipts amounting to \$4,304,356.16. The total expenditures for the year amount to \$3,680,184.91, leaving a cash balance on hand on December 31, 1900, of \$624,171.25.

Following are the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury of the Territory of Hawaii for the year ending December 31, 1900:

RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand January 1, 1900.	\$1,531,784.29
Revenue stamps.	104,289.85
Bureau of Customs (to June 14, 1900).	597,897.14
Bureau of Taxes.	1,286,157.79
Department of the Interior (to June 14, 1900).	33,099.61
Public Works office receipts.	32,102.00
Fines, penalties and forfeitures.	75,608.55
San Francisco Consulate fees.	12,553.33
Chinese immigration fund.	6.10
Postal Bureau (to June 14, 1900).	64,655.45
Inheritance tax.	5,190.13
Honolulu waterworks.	56,615.65
Hilo waterworks.	5,517.44
Koloa waterworks.	97.50
Laupahoehoe waterworks.	93.50
Wailuku and Kahului waterworks.	395.00
Honolulu market.	12,935.75
Bureau of Conveyances.	15,142.00
Land revenue.	98,953.67
Prison receipts.	6,178.26
Registry of brands.	1,778.95
Government realization.	45.00
Department of Public Instruction.	61,791.28
Harbor master's receipts.	4,779.77
Wharfage receipts, Hilo.	70,745.24
Kerenshoe storage.	1,150.78
Licenses, Treasury office (June 14 to Dec. 31, 1900).	4,809.77
Realizations, Treasury office (June 14 to Dec. 31, 1900).	116,380.85
Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank (balance cash due depositors June 14, 1900).	534.60
	18,388.69

EXPENDITURES.	
Expenses of Bubonic plague.	\$48,348.26
Salary of President.	5,433.23
Permanent settlements.	1,035.00
Department of the Judiciary.	79,636.96
Department of Foreign Affairs.	116,702.67
Department of Finance.	294,548.03
Bureau of Taxes.	27,191.47
Postal Bureau.	64,785.03
Bureau of Customs.	51,761.18
Department of the Attorney General.	267,159.20
Department of Public Instruction.	306,289.56
Department of Interior.	41,592.10
Commission of Public Lands.	14,358.83
Bureau of Survey.	25,518.83
Bureau of Conveyances.	8,204.83
Bureau of Immigration.	2,171.65
Bureau of Waterworks.	51,219.33
Subsidies.	13,015.00
Public grounds.	11,032.73
Forests and nurseries.	10,347.44
Fire Department.	49,351.25
Bureau of Health.	254,936.62
Bureau of Public Works.	48,933.82
	\$3,825,433.67

Special Deposits—	
Road tax.	\$119,736.00
Hospital tax.	9,836.98
Land sales.	6,178.26
Cash paid to Postal Savings Bank (Section 788, Civil Laws 1897).	20,000.00
Advances to Loan Fund Account (Act 63, Section 1, Session Laws of 1898).	699,000.00
	\$3,680,184.91
Cash on hand December 31, 1900.	\$624,171.25
	\$4,304,356.16

From the above statement it will be noticed that the greatest source of revenue was from the Bureau of Taxes, amounting to \$1,286,157.79, while the Bureau of Customs, up to June 14, 1900, yielded the sum of \$597,897.14. The heaviest expense itemized is that of the bubonic plague, which cost the Territory \$48,348.26; the Bureau of Public Works expended \$48,933.82; and the Department of Public Instruction expended \$306,289.56.

A comparative statement of receipts and expenditures shows the total receipts for 1898, \$2,586,489.13; expenses, \$2,136,278.37; 1899, receipts, \$2,346,211.50; expenses, \$2,537,742.12; 1900 receipts \$2,772,571.87; expenses, \$3,680,184.91.

The itemized list of expenditures for the Board of Health is as follows:

Salary of Secretary.	2,000.00
Pay of Government physicians.	18,823.00
General expenses pay roll.	14,174.61
Non-leprosy children pay roll.	680.00
Removing garbage pay roll.	5,362.00
Keeper of quarantine station.	271.67
Maintenance of hospitals pay roll.	5,028.00
Act to Mitigate pay roll.	1,271.20
Segregation of lepers pay roll.	17,697.50
Salary of superintendent insane asylum.	1,800.00
Pay of assistants insane asylum.	11,741.00
Salary of Food Commissioner.	2,100.00
Salary of City Sanitary Officer.	1,400.00
Salary of Bacteriologist.	1,600.00
Salary of Executive Officer.	1,800.00
Removing garbage and operating excavators pay roll.	16,230.24
Pay of inspectors of plumbing.	1,124.24
Operating garbage crematory pay roll.	1,124.24
Operating steam vessel pay roll.	1,124.24
Operating expenses.	8,498.13

WITHOUT FOOD.

Famine in China the Worst Known.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A cable to the Sun from Peking says: Reports from Singan-Fu all agree that the famine in the provinces of Shan-Si and Szechuan is one of the worst in the history of China. All indications of the drought are increasing from Chinese sources and it is estimated that the famine is one of the worst in the history of China. It is estimated that two-thirds of the people are without sufficient food or means of obtaining it. The weather is bitterly cold, and this adds to the misery of starvation. There is little fuel in either province, and people are tearing out the woodwork of their houses to obtain fuel to keep themselves warm. Even horses and dogs and other animals used by farmers to aid them in work in ordinary times have been practically all been sacrificed to satisfy hunger.

For three years crops have been failures in both provinces. There was more or less famine in previous seasons, and the people were in poverty when the winter began. Their condition has since been growing steadily worse. Letters state that cannibalism is practiced now to a considerable extent. Li Hung Chang, in conversation with Mr. Conger, the American Minister, stated that the people were in poverty when the winter set in and were compelled to live on human flesh. Many of them were selling their women and children to obtain money with which to buy food for the remaining members of their families. Infanticide is alarmingly common. Parents, driven insane by want and the cries of their children for food which they are unable to provide, kill the little ones rather than listen to their cries of distress and see their sufferings.

One letter received here says: "In towns men have become like ravenous kites. They snap from your hand whatever you may be eating. Women and children are being sold or given away. Infanticide is a crying evil on a terrible scale. The ordinary food of wolves will be given to babies, who, as in the last famine, will turn them into fierce man-eaters."

The same writer says that the pigs at the present moment are developing their worst traits. It is a common thing to hear such appeals as "Buy my land or I will kill myself," "Give me a morsel of bread or I will destroy myself at your door," "Appease my hunger," says a feminine voice, "and I will follow you." A mother says, "Take my child for paltry arms," or a husband will say, "My wife is yours forever for a few strings of copper."

These statements are corroborated by other correspondents. Men and women hunt for food in savage bands. Nothing that might appease their appetites escapes them. Fierce fights among themselves frequently follow when they overtake prey.

While the famine is said to be worst in Shan-Si, it is almost as bad in Szechuan, which is particularly interesting now, because it is in that province that the court has taken refuge. The court is literally surrounded by these horrors. At a conservative estimate 25,000 extra mouths have to be filled. There are 20,000 soldiers alone in the neighborhood of Singan-Fu and 5,000 is a small estimate of the number of official retainers who are with the court. Of course, great quantities of provisions have been sent from other provinces for the use of the court, but these have been insufficient for 25,000 persons, all of whom get full rations at the expense of the starving poor. The Government has been doing what it could to relieve the sufferings, but its efforts have been marked by very little success, because food in sufficient quantities for distribution cannot be obtained. The population of Shan-Si is 12,000,000 and of Szechuan 9,000,000.

FROM HONOLULU.

Another Report on Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

If your poor back still aches, If you toss all night racked in pain, If you cannot bend over or straighten up, Depend upon it, it's your kidneys. And kidney disorder rarely leaves of its own accord.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a good kidney medicine. They cure kidney complaints. This is how they fulfilled it with a Honolulu citizen.

Mr. A. J. Cahill, of Fort street, this city, night watchman in the employ of Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., says: "Whilst a young man I was a sailor and at one time worked for the Inter Island service. I was, however, obliged to give up sea life on account of severe suffering from my back and kidneys. For this I had tried various remedies, but the one which restored me to health was Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—procured at Hollister's Drug Store. They relieved me completely after years of suffering. If any one desires further particulars he may apply to me. I am to be found at Van Dora's Ship Chandlery, Fort street."

You should get the same medicine which helped Mr. Cahill. See that the full name DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS is on the wrapper and refuse any imitation.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50 or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

New Schooner Launched.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Two new schooners for the coastwise trade have been launched within the past few days. The Albatross, for the Simpson Lumber Company, was launched at Eureka, and the Alvena, for the Gardiner Mill Company, was placed in the water at Coos Bay.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies And Rest for Tired Mothers



In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disgusting, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, including Eczema, Scabies, and other skin diseases. Cuticura Soap is sold in boxes and bottles. Cuticura Ointment is sold in tins. A small tin is given enclosed to cure the worst humours when all else fails. Ask for it at the nearest drug store or by mail from the Cuticura Soap Co., New York, U. S. A.

MULLES AND HORSES

HEADQUARTERS FOR Hay AND Grain.

Harness and Saddlery

New and Second hand Vehicles, Farm Wagons a specialty.

Carriage Painting and Repairing in all its branches

Island orders for breeding stock especially solicited.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd

Good Serviceable Bicycles

\$10 and upward.

Why take a chance on a cheap tin wheel sold at AUCTION when you can get a standard make from a dealer who will guarantee them.

CALL AND SEE OUR—

\$10 Wheels!

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Bicycle Department, next to Bulletin Office

Also, constantly on hand: PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO. POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND: PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO. POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED to every respect. For further particulars apply to Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1866. Accumulated Funds ... \$1,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE Capital ... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

Homburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ... 101,650,000

Total reinsurance ... 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ... 25,000,000

Total reinsurance ... 42,500,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Ships and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-American Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Visitors to All Ports in Japan, China, India and Around the World

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian Pacific Railway

CLARKE'S RACQUET

Are warranted to be the best and all kindred complaints, from Mercury. Established upwards of 70 years. In boxes of 60, each of all chemicals and Patent Medicine sold throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Atua Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, February 15.
Am. bktn. W. H. D. Mow, from San Francisco, Jan. 25, with 4000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.
S. S. Santa Ana, from San Francisco, Feb. 14, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.
Am. bktn. D. Mow, from San Francisco, Feb. 14, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.
S. S. Santa Ana, from San Francisco, Feb. 14, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.

Saturday, February 16.
O. & O. S. S. Dole, from San Francisco, Feb. 15, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.
S. S. Santa Ana, from San Francisco, Feb. 14, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.

Sunday, February 17.
Am. bk. C. D. B. Yant, from San Francisco, Feb. 16, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.
S. S. Santa Ana, from San Francisco, Feb. 14, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.

Monday, February 18.
Am. bk. George Curtis, from San Francisco, Feb. 17, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.
S. S. Santa Ana, from San Francisco, Feb. 14, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.

Tuesday, February 19.
Am. bk. George Curtis, from San Francisco, Feb. 18, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.
S. S. Santa Ana, from San Francisco, Feb. 14, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.

Wednesday, February 20.
Am. bk. George Curtis, from San Francisco, Feb. 19, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.
S. S. Santa Ana, from San Francisco, Feb. 14, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.

Thursday, February 21.
Am. bk. George Curtis, from San Francisco, Feb. 20, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.
S. S. Santa Ana, from San Francisco, Feb. 14, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.

Friday, February 22.
Am. bk. George Curtis, from San Francisco, Feb. 21, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.
S. S. Santa Ana, from San Francisco, Feb. 14, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.

Saturday, February 23.
Am. bk. George Curtis, from San Francisco, Feb. 22, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.
S. S. Santa Ana, from San Francisco, Feb. 14, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.

Sunday, February 24.
Am. bk. George Curtis, from San Francisco, Feb. 23, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.
S. S. Santa Ana, from San Francisco, Feb. 14, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.

Monday, February 25.
Am. bk. George Curtis, from San Francisco, Feb. 24, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.
S. S. Santa Ana, from San Francisco, Feb. 14, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.

Tuesday, February 26.
Am. bk. George Curtis, from San Francisco, Feb. 25, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.
S. S. Santa Ana, from San Francisco, Feb. 14, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.

Wednesday, February 27.
Am. bk. George Curtis, from San Francisco, Feb. 26, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.
S. S. Santa Ana, from San Francisco, Feb. 14, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.

Thursday, February 28.
Am. bk. George Curtis, from San Francisco, Feb. 27, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.
S. S. Santa Ana, from San Francisco, Feb. 14, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.

Friday, February 29.
Am. bk. George Curtis, from San Francisco, Feb. 28, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.
S. S. Santa Ana, from San Francisco, Feb. 14, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.

Saturday, March 1.
Am. bk. George Curtis, from San Francisco, Feb. 29, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.
S. S. Santa Ana, from San Francisco, Feb. 14, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.

Sunday, March 2.
Am. bk. George Curtis, from San Francisco, Feb. 30, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.
S. S. Santa Ana, from San Francisco, Feb. 14, with 1000 bags of sugar, to be sold here at 10c a bag.

CANADIAN CABLE.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Feb. 4.—The importance of the concessions asked for by the Eastern Extension Cable Company and so singularly agreed to by New South Wales, may be judged of by the statement of the Canadian Government that it would not have considered the Pacific cable agreement had such concessions been previously proposed. The main concession which the great monopoly attempted to secure throughout Australia was the right to open offices of its own in the Australian states. Thus it hoped not merely to get such share as it could of messages handed in at Government offices, but to secure by special discounts the business of the larger users of the cable. It would be much the same if the Government allowed private posts to be established between great centers and private offices opened wherever private stamps would be sold for these private posts at discount rates to large buyers. Comment upon the disorganization which this would work in the public service and upon the undue burden which this would throw upon the state, to the ultimate loss of the entire public, is entirely superfluous. The Eastern extension plan would give a few users a 10 per cent discount for the time being, but would irretrievably block the sweeping reductions which, under the public cable system, we might have every right to expect. When only Government telegraph offices receive and deliver messages a single rate is charged and Pacific cable business cannot be unduly interfered with.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 1.—A few days ago Sir George Turner cabled to Canada asking whether the proposed concession to the Eastern Extension Cable Company would be prejudicial to the Pacific cable. A prompt reply in the affirmative was received, adding "that" the concessions are given before the Pacific contract is signed, Canada will be no party to the agreement."

MELBOURNE, Jan. 31.—A conference between the Premier, Mr. Gurr, Mr. Warren and Mr. Seddon, in connection with the Eastern Extension Cable Company's charges and the right to open open offices, was held today. The Premier of Queensland telegraphed that his colony, while not seeing their way to grant the company's terms, were prepared to assure their business fair treatment, at the same time working fairly with the Pacific contracting parties. Sir W. Turner and Mr. Seddon coincided with this view, and with Queensland will be no party to giving terms to the Eastern Extension Company that the Imperial Government and Canada deem prejudicial to the Pacific cable and which would decrease business over that line and increase the contribution of the contracting parties. A suggestion, which it is understood emanated from the Pacific Cable Advisory Board, to the effect that there should be a common purse, or in other words, that arrangements be made to exist with other companies and elsewhere, should be made to work under a fixed tariff, and to transmit messages in case of break down, the transmitting company to pay a percentage to the company that otherwise would have forwarded the message, was discussed with other suggestions. A joint memorandum is to be sent to the Eastern Extension Company. The Governments of Victoria and Queensland are very firm in the refusal to do anything to stultify the respective colonies in the eyes of the other Pacific contracting parties.

Mr. Gurr is silent on the question of what would happen should it be decided that the concessions asked by the Eastern Cable Company are inimical to the Pacific cable. He points out that whether Victoria signs or not the Eastern Extension Company is at liberty to make private agreements with large customers and allow them to send at reduced rates on the understanding that they will give the company their business after the completion of the Pacific cable.

BRISBANE, Jan. 31.—The Government concurs in the appointment of Sir Spencer Walpole as chairman of the Pacific Cable Board.

The annual statement of the affairs of the Auckland Savings Bank has just been published. Depositors increased during the twelve months from 25,095 to 26,467 and deposits from £653,589 to £705,014. The volume of business transacted in 1900 was in every sense a record. The number of new accounts opened was 4,181 and the increase over the previous year 1,377, the third largest during the decennial period. The £541,710 deposited was over £50,000 in excess of 1899, which in itself was a record, and the withdrawals, also considerably exceeding half a million, were £235,000 more than for any previous period. For the first time in the bank's history the bank's transactions exceeded a million.

The annual sheep returns show a total for the colony of 19,356,199, against 19,348,506 in 1899. The North Island shows a net increase of 44,774 and the South Island a net decrease of 38,085, leaving a net increase for the colony of 6,689 sheep. The North Island increase occurs in crossbred and other longwool classes the total of merinos showing a slight decrease. The South Island, on the contrary, shows an increase in merinos and a decrease in longwools. The North Island figures for merinos, however, show increase in stud ewes and lambs, flock rams and crotch lambs. South Island merinos show increase in all classes except wethers.

Vessels Launched.
At 11 a.m. the four-masted schooner "T. Neville" was launched from the yard of J. W. Hawley, on January 12. The schooner will be commanded by Capt. Frank Patten of Bath. The schooner's dimensions are: Length, 136 feet; breadth, 40 feet; depth, 13 feet; gross tonnage, 1181.

The four-masted schooner "Edith C. Fowell" was launched from the yard of the New England Shipbuilding Company, Bath, Me., on January 22. Captain Geo. Kelly of Clinton, Conn., will command the new schooner. The Fowell's dimensions are: Length, 135 feet; beam, 44 feet; depth, 12 feet; gross tonnage, 1,200.

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CANADIAN IN ESTEE'S BITTING'S COURT.

YESTERDAY morning United States District Attorney Baird submitted two additional rulings governing the practice in Judge Estee's court, as follows:

"All officers and persons in the court room shall arise and remain standing while the marshal or bailiff is making proclamation opening and closing sessions of the court. It is the duty of the officer making the proclamation to strictly enforce the observance of this rule."

"Except in cases arising under the internal revenue laws, and in cases where an offender is endeavoring to escape, the commissioners in this district shall not entertain a complaint or issue a warrant of arrest in any criminal case unless first authorized to do so by the United States Attorney or his assistant."

NO INDICTMENTS BROUGHT.
The Grand Jury filed the following report yesterday:

"We respectfully report that no bills of indictment have been found by the Grand Jury in the following cases:

"Chee Kin, embezzlement; Punah, malicious injury; Henry Kila, malicious injury; Ulysses S. Harris, malicious injury; Kawika Kaolepomo, malicious injury; Takamoto, assault with weapon."

"The following cases, charged with larceny second degree, Lokono, Ekeakala, Henry Kekaula, Sam'l Sniffen, Charles Klemm, Ah Fung, Yama-moto."

"Foreman Grand Jury."

William Hudson, a native of Ireland, and one of the officers of the steamship Mauna Loa, was admitted to citizenship in the United States Court yesterday.

Five additional indictments were filed in the County Court yesterday morning by the Grand Jury. No publicity was given as to the defendants named therein.

Ell J. Crawford was sworn in yesterday as Hawaiian interpreter, vice John E. Bush, who has been given a sixty days' leave of absence to attend the sessions of the Legislature.

The case of Opuhi Keaulahoa vs. Joe Andrade, appealed from the District Court, was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court. Judgment was given in the lower court for \$5.65.

The following jury was sworn in yesterday afternoon to hear the case of Wahineauka, charged with embezzlement, vs. Berrey, W. J. Smith, F. D. Greany, T. H. Petrie, G. W. Clarke, C. Ramsay, J. W. Smith, P. Lishman, George Markham, James Brown, A. Barnes and James Spencer.

John Wise was yesterday summoned as a juror for the first time in seven years. George Markham made the best of it by asking many questions of witnesses.

Samuel E. Woolley has filed a statutory denial to the action for trespass brought by Wong Shuey Kwai.

Liliuokalani and John H. Wilson yesterday filed a motion for summary judgment in the Circuit Court on February 14 and request a reasonable time in which to plead, demand or answer the bill of the Territory of Hawaii. The motion will be presented to the court on February 21 at 10 o'clock a.m.

F. A. Schaefer, vice president, and Henry W. Schaefer, treasurer, Queen's Hospital, yesterday filed a disclaimer in the ejectment action of C. K. C. Rooke against the hospital, saying they claim no right, title or interest in or to any property described in plaintiff's complaint in said cause. This action makes it plain that there will be no objections entered against the sale of the Cook property, which is to take place next month at public auction.

Defendants in the action brought by John Crowder, John C. Crowder and H. R. Macfarlane vs. Harry Bryan and Mrs. Kanuha Bryant, have filed a demurrer, denying that the complaint has sufficient facts to constitute a cause of action.

Kawika was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment at hard labor and to pay costs.

The Oahu Lumber and Building Company, one of the defendants in the ejectment case brought by James D. Lewis et al., filed a statutory denial of the plaintiff's allegations.

H. Hoolewa was sentenced on two indictments to six months' imprisonment at hard labor and to pay costs in each case for larceny in the second degree. He will spend twelve months in prison.

THE SHARK IN USEFUL ARTS.
"Many people who hold the shark in fear and execration would hardly believe that its carcass is highly valued for commercial purposes," observed a leather dealer in New York to a writer for the Standard, "but as a matter of fact thousands of sharks are annually caught in West Indian and South American waters and shipped to this city, where, in factories, the skins are cut up and dried and sold at from \$2 to \$6 each, according to size. The drying process makes the skins as hard as adamant and as smooth as mother of pearl. The material is known as 'shagreen,' and is used mostly for making whip handles and for covering instruments cases. It is also used by cabinetmakers for polishing fine wood. The fins are made into a glue that is used very extensively by silk manufacturers."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.
February 9. No. 774—E. P. Juon and husband (H. E. Allen & Robinson; lots 2, 3, 4, and 5, block 11, Kewalo tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,000.

LODGES of oratory were opened in the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning and continued until late in the afternoon.

The principals being United States District Attorney Baird, Attorney General Dole for the Territory, and C. C. Biting, who is petitioning Judge Estee for habeas corpus proceedings for his release from a ten days' sentence in the Oahu prison. After talking law, authorities, technical points and appeals to the softer side of the Judge's nature by relating the terrible punishment which Attorney Biting will have to undergo should the Judge refuse to allow the petitioner his freedom, Judge Estee announced that he would take the case under advisement until Monday next, when he would give his decision.

As Biting is out on \$250 bail, it will be all the same to him whether the Judge decides then or later. The court spectators were somewhat disappointed at not hearing a decision yesterday. Although the affair under consideration is a comparatively slight one, yet the principle involved means much to the citizens of the Territory.

Biting's counsel, George A. Davis, was not present in court yesterday morning and the petitioner appeared in his own behalf and asked for a continuance. In granting it Judge Estee said that if his counsel did not appear in the afternoon he would appoint some one to defend the petitioner. Biting said he would argue his own case.

At 2 o'clock Biting began his argument. He threw several legal bouquets at the High Sheriff, Jailer Henry and others of the Territory's police officials, but despite this fact he said that even though he had a mosquito netting and ate at the jailer's own table, yet the stigma of disgrace in being committed to the Territory's penitentiary was just as great as though he had been committed for a graver offense.

Arthur J. Brown, one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, is about to start on a fifteen months' inspection tour of the board's Asiatic missions.

The doctor's work of inspection will begin on the Pacific Coast of the United States, where the board has a number of Asiatic missions among the Japanese and Chinese. He will spend a month there and will then go to Japan for a stop of a fortnight. A month in Korea will follow and then four months in China. Dr. Brown will devote especial attention to the condition of the missionary cause in the sections where there has been the most trouble during the past year, and he will consequently spend a good deal of time in Shanghai province, where the Boxer troubles began. He will then go to the Philippines for a month and then to Siam for the same period, but in Upper Siam or Laos, as that region is known, he expects to pass three months. He will make a quick dash through India, crossing that great country in two weeks, and will then go to Syria for a month. That will wind up the business part of the trip, but he will return home by way of Europe. He expects to be back in New York in May, 1902.

The Solace's pay clerk, F. K. Hunt, was commended in Lieut. Col. Elliot's report to the Secretary of the Navy for providing stretchers, etc., for wounded men during the fight of October 3, 1898, at Novato. Referring to the fact that the report says: "Had this not been done, I should have been obliged to hold the fort (at Novato) during the night until communication could have been made with Cavite, so that I could remove my wounded and exhausted men."

The bark Agate, from the Sound with coal, is discharging at Eleale.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S New York Line.

Bark FOONG SUEY will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

March 15th, 1900

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

LADIES' FAST BLACK LISLE HOSE, 50c a pair

Plain, Lace and Dropstitched.

We are SOLE AGENTS for the Royal Worcester Corsets

All the leading numbers in stock

Whitney & Marsh, Ltd.

1045 FORT ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

In order to make this department an attractive and important feature of our business we have adopted a very liberal policy in the management of it, and propose to pay the freight on all orders of \$5 or more. This practically places the people of the other islands on the same footing as those who can come into our store personally; for in the quiet of our mail order department the selection and examination of goods can be conducted with more care than in the rush at the counters.

As most of the island steamers leave Honolulu on Tuesdays, and as most of our bargain sales open on Mondays, correspondents sending in their orders on Saturday will have all the advantage of "first pick" from all bargains offered.

In order to facilitate business and secure prompt replies, address all correspondence to:

WHITNEY & MARSH, Ltd
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, Box 171.
HONOLULU, H. I.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

Rev Dr. A. J. Brown To Make a Tour of Asiatic Inspection.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, is about to start on a fifteen months' inspection tour of the board's Asiatic missions.

The doctor's work of inspection will begin on the Pacific Coast of the United States, where the board has a number of Asiatic missions among the Japanese and Chinese. He will spend a month there and will then go to Japan for a stop of a fortnight. A month in Korea will follow and then four months in China. Dr. Brown will devote especial attention to the condition of the missionary cause in the sections where there has been the most trouble during the past year, and he will consequently spend a good deal of time in Shanghai province, where the Boxer troubles began. He will then go to the Philippines for a month and then to Siam for the same period, but in Upper Siam or Laos, as that region is known, he expects to pass three months. He will make a quick dash through India, crossing that great country in two weeks, and will then go to Syria for a month. That will wind up the business part of the trip, but he will return home by way of Europe. He expects to be back in New York in May, 1902.

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All the leading numbers in stock

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FORT STREET.

IN CIRCUIT COURT SECOND CIRCUIT TERRITORY OF HAWAII—IN PROBATE—AT CHAMBERS.

In re Estate of Peter Genett, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of A. N. Kepoika, guardian, alleging that Peter Genett of Wailuku, Maui, died intestate at Wailuku, Maui, on the 26th day of January, 1901, leaving property in this Territory necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to him. It is ordered that Thursday, the 22nd day of March, 1901, at ten o'clock a.m. be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the court room of this Court at Wailuku, Maui, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Wailuku, Maui, T. H., February 1, 1901.

By the Court.
(Signed) JAS. N. K. KEOLE, Clerk.
2252-3rd Feb. 5, 12, 19.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Dr. Hiram P. Huggs, late of Kealia, Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned, at Kealia, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD,
Administrator of the Estate of Dr. Hiram P. Huggs.
Kealia, Kauai, Feb. 9, 1901.
2254-Feb 12, 19, 26, Mch. 6.

Collegiate School FOR BOYS

Victoria, B. C.
PATRON AND VISITOR,
The Lord Bishop of Columbia.

STAFF:
Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, M. A., Cantab.
H. J. S. Muskett, Peter's College, Cambridge.

Moderate terms for boarders and day scholars. Boys received from eight years of age upwards. Military drill, technical art, including mechanical drawing. Boarders may, by their parents' wish, attend any place of worship to which they are accustomed.

Thoroughness, discipline and moral training are strong factors in the school system.

References in Honolulu, by kind permission, to the REV. JOHN US-BORNE and THOMAS RAIN WALKER, ESQ.

Apply to Head Master.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kula Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE,
Kula, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.